

close of the War he settled in North Carolina, and has been for years the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. As Tom was a very ardent Democrat when he trained in that crowd, never doing things by halves,—of course, he is just as enthusiastic now after his conversion to the true faith. Like St. Paul on his way to Damascus, Tom, on his way to North Carolina, saw a great light, the scales fell from his eyes, and now his Republicanism is "a yard wide and all world."

"How about the Republican party in North Carolina, Tom? Has it dethroned as it has in the other Southern States, or do you intend to keep up your party organization and hold the fort?"

"The Republican party has not been disbanded in North Carolina, nor will it ever be."

WE CAN FILL 135,000 REPUBLICAN VOTES, and we propose to carry the State for the Republican candidate in 1880. Neither is our party composed of a large majority of colored men. The colored men are generally with us and always will be, but our leaders and influential politicians are mostly white men."

"If you can carry the State in 1880, why didn't you carry it in 1876?"

"We did carry it for Hayes, but were cheated out of it in the end. Everybody on both sides has agreed that a far more creditable result would have been in favor of the Republican ticket."

"But won't the Democratic politicians be as apt to cheat you at the next election as they were before, and what reason have you for believing that they will be less unscrupulous two years hence?"

"There isn't any reason for believing that they will be less disposed to cheat in the future than in the past, but we have learned their methods better and understand how to circumvent them. We shall fight the devil with fire next time."

"Suppose the Democrats succeed in repealing the election laws as they are?"

NOW ENDING ALL THESE EFFORTS to do what effect will it have in your State?"

"It would greatly encourage the Democracy, and greatly dishearten the Republicans, it would give them a new lease of life in the 'immediate.'

"How about Mr. Hayes?"

"Yes; either or both. To put it in a more direct way, how do you feel about the nomination of Mr. Hayes?"

"The Senate would make an excellent Superintendent of a Sabbath-school, or would succeed in many other pursuits in life; but we think—

HE LACKS THE COURAGE that is needed in a Chief Magistrate of a great nation, and our folks don't take much stock in him."

"Your Republicanism down in the far-east seems to be failing fast. What?"

"We are one thing or the other in the South."

"Well, how about 1880? Who is the favorite down there for President?"

"It is pretty easy to decide; but say again, who is the probable Republican like Grant, Blaine, or Washburn will suit us. I think Eliot would sell best in the polls to-day."

"Some other friends can tell me the candidates. The next man I encounter will be an Ohio Congressman, whom I picked with my lead pencil."

"That full-faced man, who is talking with David Morgan, is of your State. I am a candidate for Governor of Ohio on the Republican ticket!"

"Yes and no, both. Foster would like to be nominated, and there are many good people in Ohio."

WHO WOULD LIKE TO SEE HIM at the head of the ticket, but I don't think he has any show now, and he knows it."

"He who has the lead in the race?"

"As far as the present sentiment is undoubtedly in favor of Taft. Judge Taft is an able and popular man, and many of the Repub-licans of Ohio are really committed to his services."

"Are you referring to Hayes? Hayes is a underling. Grant? Tait is nominated to be elected."

"How about Garfield and John Sherman?"

"John Sherman wants it; he is even in better places now, and I think both would decide it if offered to them."

"Both are looking for something higher than the office of Senator. Old and Wild West, Hayes, the two Sherman, and Thurman, Pendleton, Rainey, and—

A DOZEN OTHERS of less note on the part of the Democracy, it looks as if Ohio would eventually become the mother of Presidents."

"Yes," said he laughing; "The Presidents are all members of Ohio; that almost every president has been born in Ohio. Hayes, the two Sherman, and Thurman, Pendleton, Rainey, and—

NOTES AND NEWS.

OUR POST-OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 26.—Carrie Harris says to-night that the Senate Appropriations Committee has agreed to insert an amendment appropriating the total sum necessary to complete the Chicago Custom-House, \$405,000.

THE BLODGETT TESTIMONY is still not concluded. There has been some delay in furnishing the testimony. Some reliance appears to have been placed on the pretended verbatim copy of the testimony published in the *Chicago Times*, but a comparison of that testimony with the notes of the official reporter shows that the two reports by no means agree.

LOWA ITEM.

The attempt to secure the insertion in the Legislative Appropriation bill of an amendment incorporating the features of the Bill to transfer the Iowa State Court from Keokuk to Burlington was unsuccessful. Representative Stone, of Iowa, submitted it, but it was ruled out on a point of order, on the ground that it did not affirmatively show relevance. The attempt will undoubtedly be made to incorporate the same in the Senate. The bill, however, of the removal has thus far been unable to secure the report of the bill from the Committee.

SECRET SESSION.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 26.—The Potter Committee sent to secret session to-day. The agent sent to Tallahassee to subpoena Solomon reports that he is not to be found, and it is thought he has fled. Mr. Morgan, of the Senate, is of opinion a report to Congress upon the evidence adduced came up, and after a long conversation the Chairman was asked to submit his views with respect to the bill. Gen. Butler will also present his views on the subject.

THE CHINESE BILL.

Senators Somers, Root, Mitchell, and Jones (Nevada), Representatives Williams (Oregon), Wren, Page, and Davis, and ex-Representative Phelps had a conference with the President-to-day, for the purpose of discussing the Chinese immigration bill. Mr. Morgan, in his argument, pictured the evils, moral, commercial, and national, which come with the Chinese; reviewed the history of the Chinese in America; and declared that their presence had been productive. He called attention to the deterioration of American labor, which existed wherever the Chinese were found. The Chinese bill, he stated, that a veto of the bill might affect the Republican interests in California disastrously. All the other gentlemen concurred in his views, and voted in favor of the bill.

Mr. Edwards reported an amendment:

"That Senators elect, whose term of office begins March 4, 1879, and whose credentials, in due form of law, have been presented to the Senate or the House, shall receive their compensation monthly from the beginning of their term until the beginning of the first session of the next Congress."

Mr. Edwards raised a point of order that the amendment was in order. Agreed to.

The amendment of the Committee, increasing the amount of pay for members of the House for the transportation of mail by railroads from \$166,302 to \$264,700 was agreed to.

The Committee reported an amendment to the Chinese bill, which, in its opinion, will be of great service to the people of Nevada.

Capt. Tyson, the Arctic navigator, has sued Capt. Horwage, claiming \$3,000 damages for the loss of his ship in the Arctic sea.

Horwage failed to secure the place for Tyson, according to promise.

THE WORKMEN.

The National Workmen's Assembly, of this

city, appeals to the President to sign the bill restricting Chinese immigration, as it is the only measure that will prevent a terrible calamity and the utter annihilation of the Chinese on the Pacific Coast, which is sure to follow a veto of the Bill.

THE FORTY-FIVE CENT.

Subscriptions to the 4 per cent loan since yesterday's report aggregate \$551,300.

A BRIDGE.

NEW YORK, Feb. 25.—The Post's Washington special says: "Among the incidents in the House to-day was the emergence reported by Mr. Morgan against the Appropriations Committee, which he said, had exceeded its powers, and had deceived the House by legislating upon the payment of arrears of pension, and the advancement of a class of soldiers. This brought members by groups into the area before the Speaker's desk, and the excitement for a time was intense."

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 25.—The following is a continuation of the report of proceedings last night:

At 12 m. this morning the call on a motion for adjournment showed 7½ vs. 28 nays—less than a quorum.

Shortly afterwards the Sergeant-at-Arms presented a report that Senators Davis, Morrill, Dawes, and Anthony had reported in person, and Mr. Blaine had promised his immediate attendance. Mr. Conkling would give no assurance of attendance. Messrs. McDonald and Patterson were at their lodgings sick. Messrs. Bayard, Butler, Hamlin, Barnes, and Chandler did not open their doors. Other messengers had not reported.

Mr. Edmunds (sooth-woe)—That's what you call compelling absences, is it?

Mr. Harris—The Senate had not power, under the Constitution and its own rule, to call and attend the members of its numbers.

The Presiding Officer—That is for the Senate to decide. The Sergeant-at-Arms has made his report.

Mr. Harris—But he has reported his orders! Mr. Cockrell—He is in process of executing that now.

Mr. Harris—Very well; if he needs more time, I make no complaint.

The Presiding Officer—The Sergeant-at-Arms desires to know if it is his duty to force an entrance if, upon arriving at the residence of a Senator, he is refused admittance.

Mr. Anthony (sarcastically)—I suggest that this is one of a few instances in which the use of the term "force" is appropriate.

Mr. Anthony then inquired whether the Senator from Tennessee (Harris) would have the Sergeant-at-Arms intrude into the chambers of Senators and take them by force.

Mr. Harris replied that no Senator had a right to be absent from the transaction of public business. If he did so without leave, the Senate had power under the Constitution and rules to compel his attendance, and if this required the invasion of his residence the power should be exercised.

Mr. Morgan said that he desired to present to the attention of the Senate the case of Senator Conkling, who would give no assurance of his attendance, and to inquire how the Senate of the United States could be compelled to accept the attendance of that Senator. He moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to bring Mr. Conkling into the Senate. He made the motion special, because he had not heard of any other Senator who had defected from the Senate, and refused to comply with its demand. He wished to know if one man should dominate the Senate, or should the Senate exercise its authority.

Mr. Eaton thought it was not proper to single out a Senator in this way. It would be better to make a general order to enforce the attendance of all Senators, and to direct the Sergeant-at-Arms to do the same.

Mr. Morgan's resolution accordingly.

Mr. Thurman expressed his belief that none of the Senators who had not arrived intended to do the same. He moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to bring Mr. Conkling into the Senate.

Mr. Thurman called attention to the language of the Constitution, which provides that the Senate may expel any member by a two-thirds vote.

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bodies. The bill goes to the
Senate of Representatives of the State
of Virginia. Maj. Vaden was chosen
as speech leader, strongly at
the meeting, even to repudiate.
The Committee on Finance was
of the opinion that Virginia fully recog-
nized her fair proportion of
the debt, and that she deserved
to have her name removed from
the list of the debtors of the
West Virginia; and that any
of the State's creditors' annual in-
dicated indebtedness must be
reduced by the amount of revenues under the present
law.

LOCAL POLITICS.

What the Temperance Lead-
ers Think of A. M.
Wright.

Their Ignorance of the Present
City Ordinances About
Saloons.

How They Can Enforce the State Law
About Closing Saloons
Sunday.

The Music Question---Suppression
of the Sale of Liquor to
Minors.

Something About the Aldermanic Con-
test in the Thirteenth
Ward.

Condon's Contest of Davis' Seat in the
Second District---The De-
mocracy.

TEMPERANCE MEN ON A. M.
WRIGHT.

A TRIBUNE reporter visited one or two of the
leading spirits in the Temperance Reform move-
ment yesterday, to learn the state of feeling ex-
isting with reference to the interview held be-
tween fourteen or fifteen of the Reform Alliance
men and Mr. A. M. Wright, published in yester-
day's TRIBUNE.

Mr. J. W. Goodspeed, Vice-President of the
Alliance, was approached, and the following
interview took place:

"What do you view the position of
Mr. Wright on the question about which your
delegation approached him?"

"I was pleased with the spirit manifested by
that gentleman, and with the frankness of his
views, but we don't regard him as favorable to
the principles which the Reform Alliance repre-
sents. He seemed to have an inclination to-
ward the liquor interests which an avowed tem-
perance man could hardly be expected to have."

The only object in consulting him, was to find
out whether he would execute the laws as he
found them, and not favor lawlessness. I took no
time to say that he probably would. He
said he understood that if he was elected Mayor
he would take an oath to execute the laws; but
he expressed himself doubtful as to
whether he would do so.

Minor law, and especially
Sunday law, could be enforced.

I think these temperance people fail back upon
the State law, which says all

saloons and places selling house or places
where liquor is sold, close up on the first day of the week,

commonly called Sunday, shall be fined not less than \$5 nor more than \$100.

It will be seen that, as far as the city ordi-
nance is concerned, the saloon-keepers is that they shall keep their
doors and windows so shut that people passing
along on the streets may not see what is going
on within, and also, of course, that there shall
be no sale or service of liquor on Sunday.

Mississippi and Lower Mis-
souri, northerly to westernly winds,
light snows, and partly cloudy

weather. LORILLVILLE, TEX.

Feb. 25.—A news special from
the town was almost entirely
written this afternoon. Several
of the principal business-
office were consumed. Loss
\$10,000. Insurance light, prin-
cipal companies. Two blocks

ELGIN, ILL.

Report to The Tribune.

Feb. 25.—The Elgin fire is
about closing. Cost is about
\$7,000. The C. & H. boat
will be \$2,500; insurance, \$1,000.
Well, L. W. Knight, and
\$200, \$125, and \$50, respectively.
The fire is not known.

CHAMBERG, S. C.

Feb. 25.—A large fire this
evening destroyed two
houses portion of the town.
\$3,000; insurance about \$15,000.

WEATHER.

IN CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
C. Feb. 26—A large fire this
evening, in the Upper region, Tennessee,
decidedly colder, northerly
winds, rising barometer, and snow
by partly cloudy weather.

Mississippi and Lower Mis-
souri, northerly to westernly winds,
light snows, and partly cloudy

weather. LORILLVILLE, TEX.

Feb. 25.—A heavy snow
fall, mid-morning.

The sun shone brightly
in the east, and the snow
continued to fall.

Feb. 25.—Snow has been fall-
ing all the evening, and drifting
of the strong wind blowing

outward to The Tribune.

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THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

W. A. H. Lovrind, President of the Colorado Central Railroad, is a guest of the Pacific.

George L. Carman, General Freight Agent of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, is at the Sherman.

To-day being Ash Wednesday, there will be the usual Lenten services at the various Episcopal and Reformed Episcopal churches.

Mr. W. T. Read, of New York, manager of agencies of the Tradesmen's Fire-Insurance Company, is lying quite ill at the Palmer House.

About thirty doctors from all parts of the Northland will be present to attend the commercial exercises of the Rush Medical College, which are registered at the Fremont.

It was stated on the streets yesterday that Field & Letter had bought the Singer Building for \$250,000 and had paid G. A. Scott & Co. \$100,000 for the use of it.

George Stitts says he has not withdrawn in favor of Michael Petrie or any one else. His friends desire him to allow his name to be used as a candidate for the office of City Clerk. He is at the hands of his friends.

T. B. Boyd sold for Moses Frankel & Johnson, 20 Broad-st., N. Y., for \$100,000, a two-story, two-unit house on Monroe and Canal streets to D. G. Swartz, of Lancaster, Pa. It is a lot 50x25, with all the buildings.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasseh, optician, at Madison street (Field & Letter), was as follows: At 8 a.m., about 50°; at 12 m., 36°; at 3 p.m., 54°; at 7 p.m., 50°; at 8 p.m., 59°; at 9 p.m., 57°; at 10 p.m., 52°.

The Lincoln Park Commissioners held an informal meeting yesterday afternoon. In attendance were the members of the Board of Health, the Mayor, and the Commissioner of Public Works. The time was spent in discussing the cause of the 1,000 feet of breakwater on the Lake Shore Drive. The work will probably be done by Karters & Son, of Holland, Mich.

The exhibition of paintings illustrating memory and history of the War continued at the armory of the First Regiment, Jackson street, between Wabash and Michigan avenues. The collection regarded as a work of art is very limited. The association with the memory of the nation makes it doubly interesting and certainly instructive.

The Chicago Society of Decorative Art held a regular meeting yesterday at the Palmer House. About forty ladies were present. Mr. Avery, who had been elected president, opened the session. After the usual opening exercises, several new members were received, and the coming of Mr. Charles Willard Elliott, of Boston, who is going to speak on the subject of lectures before the Society, was announced.

A Committee of the Catholic Colonization Society met at Masket Hall last night, and perfect arrangements for the trip to be taken by a delegation of the Society to Kansas were made. The delegation consisted of W. J. Maskell, of the Western Land Register, M. C. Brady, James Devine, and Thomas Hawn, who were received, and the coming of Mr. Charles Willard Elliott, of Boston, who is going to speak on the subject of lectures before the Society, was announced.

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The employees in the several offices are complaining of seafarers, and claim to suffer from the effects of the same. At the time they became aware of the fact, they were all white boys. McGrath declared that the County Agent's office did not need whitewashing, and that he was a mistake, as the meat commissioners and the other officers.

The Commissioners. But they would not listen, and showed him the advertisement, which he declared to be a fraud of first water. After the disaster fire had broken out in that part of the Superintendent, as well as Fire-Marshal Bemer, admitted the urgent need of the provision, but it difficult was that they had no money to meet the emergency. The packers were equal to the emergency, raised the cash, and yesterday the last foot of wire was run in place. The packers were equal to the emergency, raised the cash, and were released from custody in the afternoon.

Monday there appeared in one of the papers an advertisement: "Wanted—Three white swallows for the County-Agent's colored stable." Yesterday morning when Capt. McGraw arrived at his office about forty gentle- men, all dressed in business suits and pants, and all at the foot of the stairs, came to see him. He asked if they were not the men to do the job, while a number of white calenders said him it was the same as the day before. He was told back to the boys. McGrath declared that the County Agent's office did not need whitewashing, and that he was a mistake, as the meat commissioners and the other officers.

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The Cigar Manufacturers' Association met at the Tremont House yesterday evening. The Committee appointed to wait upon the city's Representatives in Congress and prevail upon them to assist them in procuring legislation in their interest, reported that they had seen George Davis and Frank Beck, and Frank Thompson appointed a committee to draft a memorial to the members of the legislature touching the interests of the manufacturers and the movements of the Commissioner of Revenue at Washington in trying to prevent him from making any changes in the law relating to the public buildings where there were more, which were placed on file with them. After some routine business, C. H. Davis, G. B. Nekoda, Nekoda, Kochschild, August Beck, and J. F. Thompson appointed a committee to draft a memorial to the members of the needs of the cigar-makers in the shape of legislation, and the trustees of the

Association were instructed to draw upon the Treasury to assist the organization in Baltimore in the expense of pending legislation there in the interest of manufacturers.

A meeting of committees from various posts of the Army of the Republic for the purpose of discussing the ability and fitness of erecting a monument to the dead soldiers and sailors, was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening. Committees were present from George H. Smith Post, and the Red Cross, Custer Post, and organized to electing Comdr. Jasen, of Whittier Post, as Temporary Chairman. Comdr. McGillicuddy, of Akron, O., gave an account of the building of a monument in that place, and urged the adoption of a resolution to that end. The Chairman explained the object of the meeting, saying that Chicago had the only monument to the dead soldiers and sailors. He believed that a monument worthy of the name could be erected here which should stand to the credit of the city.

Mr. T. Read, of New York, manager of agencies of the Tradesmen's Fire-Insurance Company, is lying quite ill at the Palmer House.

About thirty doctors from all parts of the Northland will be present to attend the commercial exercises of the Rush Medical College, which are registered at the Fremont.

It was stated on the streets yesterday that Field & Letter had bought the Singer Building for \$250,000 and had paid G. A. Scott & Co. \$100,000 for the use of it.

George Stitts says he has not withdrawn in favor of Michael Petrie or any one else. His friends desire him to allow his name to be used as a candidate for the office of City Clerk. He is at the hands of his friends.

T. B. Boyd sold for Moses Frankel & Johnson, 20 Broad-st., N. Y., for \$100,000, a two-story, two-unit house on Monroe and Canal streets to D. G. Swartz, of Lancaster, Pa. It is a lot 50x25, with all the buildings.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasseh, optician, at Madison street (Field & Letter), was as follows: At 8 a.m., about 50°; at 12 m., 36°; at 3 p.m., 54°; at 7 p.m., 50°; at 8 p.m., 59°; at 9 p.m., 57°; at 10 p.m., 52°.

The Lincoln Park Commissioners held an informal meeting yesterday afternoon. In attendance were the members of the Board of Health, the Mayor, and the Commissioner of Public Works. The time was spent in discussing the cause of the 1,000 feet of breakwater on the Lake Shore Drive. The work will probably be done by Karters & Son, of Holland, Mich.

The exhibition of paintings illustrating memory and history of the War continued at the armory of the First Regiment, Jackson street, between Wabash and Michigan avenues. The collection regarded as a work of art is very limited. The association with the memory of the nation makes it doubly interesting and certainly instructive.

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LEADVILLE.

Location of the Leading Mines in the District.

The Supposititious Digging Expedition of Messrs. Smith and Jones.

Staking Off a Claim, Sinking a Shaft, Reaching Porphyry, and Striking the Carbonates.

A Poor Man's Paradise--Easily Worked Ground, and Ore that Averages a Hundred Ounces to the Ton.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LEADVILLE, Colo., Feb. 17.—Now comes to explain the position of the mines in this district. The village, or camp as it is called, lies on a slope falling generally westward, with the range formed by the summits of the Sierras Nevada and the Moquito Range—the latter being a spur of the Nevadas.

Strictly speaking, we are on the very top of the Rocky Mountains, and not only that, but on the highest range, —the Spaniards calling it the Sierra Madre, or Mother of Mountains. "Ten Mile," a new camp only seventeen miles from here, across the main ridge, is on the Pacific Slope,—the waters all running west and south until they reach the great ocean bounding the western side of the Continent. All the principal mines are flooding either from all parts of the American Continent!

G. E. W.

the limestone. In either case they cease periodically digging, and then go back to work again.

THE LIMESTONE BEDS. Following the limestone-bed. Even if they fall to strike the carbonates, they drift off, hoping to fall in soon with the regular vein. Sometimes they fail to catch up with the ore; and then the miners go elsewhere, and the super-sauced miners go elsewhere, and so on.

This describes the simplest kind of mining.

The ground differs in different localities.

Some it is necessary to blast through the hard rocks of porphyry, and sometimes there is sometimes found a bed of iron over the carbonates, which requires blasting; and sometimes the carbonates themselves are found in a hard state, and consequently no blasting is required to get the ore out when it is found.

The Leadville District is emphatically the poor man's paradise,

because, as a rule, the ground is easily worked, and the miners are not compelled to pay the value of the taxes taken from other mining districts in Nevada, ore that assayed twenty ounces to the ton has been worked, while here the managers of the smelting-furnaces look for scores of tons to work out.

On the average, the Leadville ore is about 100 ounces, while several mines are producing mineral that assays as high as 300 ounces.

An ore is reckoned good when two tons are loaded into a wagon and driven down the hill to the smelting or reduction works, where the load is weighed and assayed, and the cash is paid over the counter for it. To their uninitiated, this may seem like a good way of doing business.

You drive a wagon-load of dirt down a hill a mile or two, and sell it out

FOR \$500 TO \$1,000 CASH.

There are mines that produce 100 tons daily. The Little-Pine mine, recently in operation in the mountains, will increase its output within a week from this date to nearly 300 tons daily.

Even estimating the value of the ore at as low a figure as possible, say \$100 a ton, the product of the Little-Pine mine would be \$30,000 a day.

It is another fact that people in the East are excited over this Eldorado, and that capitalists, ad-

venturers, laborers, gamblers, and speculators are flocking hither from all parts of the Ameri-

cans to the Continent!

WITHIN EASY WALKING DISTANCE.

from the village. Down this slope on which Leadville stands are three gulches, which are simply clefts made by streams running down from the mountains overhead. The most southerly is California Gulch; cutting through the middle is Stray-Horse Gulch; while on the north is Evans' Gulch. Exactly speaking, the mines are northeast of the camp. The ridge between California and Stray-Horse Gulches is a continuation of what is called Bald Mountain. On this ridge are located the Iron Mine (known also as the Letter), the Adelaide, the Gone-Ahead, the Yankee-Doodle, the Wolf-Tone, the Monte-Christo, the Little-Glutton, the Crescent, the Carbuncle, the Morning-Star, the Evening-Star, and others of less note. Perhaps I have begun with a name, where we are located, but the reader will see that the information given above is not far from the truth.

Turning to a very different class, we have this year been honored by a visit from Gen. Grant. In my opinion the people of Cork behaved with dignity and self-respect in refusing to give any public recognition to a man who, when in power, had done his best to stir up a wanton and unprovoked war of extermination against Catholicity in America. I could as easily understand Prince Bismarck being welcomed with a ovation, as Gen. Grant.

This attack stirred up an "Irish-American," who addressed a card to the "Freeman's Journal," asking Mr. Lewis, how and when Gen. Grant, having his best to stir up a wanton and unprovoked war of extermination against Catholicity in America?" To this Mr. Lewis made the following reply in the columns of the "Freeman's Journal":

"The Star-Diamond Hotel, Feb. 4.—Sir: I shall have much pleasure in supplying an "Irish-American" with the information which he desires, though I should have thought he would have been more inclined to seek it elsewhere. In the course of my correspondence with him, I have mentioned that the "Star-Diamond" is supported by the Government at the expense of the public, and that the "Irish-American" is supported by the Government at the expense of the public.

Still, the whole subject has a vastly wider significance than that which involves the particular interests of the Irish in America.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

Downward Tendency of Chicago Discount Lines.

Transactions in Stocks and Bonds-The Foreign Exchange Market.

The Produce Markets Less Active-Hogs Lower-Provisions Easier.

Wheat Less Firm-Other Grain Steady-Stocks in Store.

FINANCIAL.

Transactions in Government bonds have been larger this week than last. Purchases are mostly made now in small lots for the investment of savings. The speculative operations that were so heavy a few weeks ago have about ceased, though not in time to save the business from being overdone. The 6s of 1881 fell off 1/4 to 1056. The 5s of 1887 were unchanged. The 10s of 1814, and the 5s of 1888 at 102. The 10s improved, and were sold at 104%, an advance of 1/4%. The 6s of 1881 were the same, at 104%.

Gold is nominally quoted at \$2 per 1,000 for large amounts, and 100% for small lots, but the quotation is nominal, as there is no demand.

Foreign exchange has, had a weaker tendency for the last ten days, but yesterday was steady, although there were freer offerings of bills. Sterling grain bills were 483, and French bills 531. The actual Chicago rates for sterling were 485 and 488%. In New York the actual were 485% and 488%. The posted rates for sterling were 486 and 489.

Commodities were steady all day at 96 5-16, a high price, which indicates that English capital is still available. Silver is now quoted at 80 per ounce.

Chicago banks report a downward tendency in discounts. There has been some inquiry for accommodations for the first of the month, but this adds nothing to the aggregate demand for money. Mercantile and manufacturing paper is not freely made at this season.

Rates have become more active. Demand is still strong. Holders are generally indisposed to sell. Transactions are few, and it is difficult to give quotations. Cook County 7 centers are now quoted at 109% to 110%. A rising tendency is noticeable through the whole list. South Park, West Park, as well as Lincoln Park bonds are in demand as being cheaper than the other issues of municipal bonds. The flurry in gas stocks seems to have entirely subsided. There are a number of orders on the market, but it has been found impossible to fill them. City scrips bought by the brokers at 97 and sold at 98. The quotations for city and county bonds are given below:

Gasoline, 100%; and there were some wide fluctuations, especially in Union Pacific, which ranged between 75% and 74. Northwestern common, the limits of which were 50% and 55%, and Western Union 103% at the highest, and 100% at the lowest. The causes of the seesaw in Union Pacific are unknown to the operators at large, who have a wholesale dread of touching it. Points to buy Union Pacific were distributed around confidentially when the stock was in the neighborhood of 80. Some Chicago operators who were unfortunate enough to have friends among the "pointers" now find themselves in a bind, and are liable to be called to account.

Transactions in Union Pacific stocks are in a series of shorts, who sold it in anticipation of a decline as the result of the passage of the Railroad Telegraph bill. Altos were attacked and forced down to 80, ex-dividend, and there was an offer to sell at 79%. The declaration of a 3 per cent, instead of the expected 8%, dividend has weakened the stock. The same parties who raided it at the time the extension to Kansas City was born have renewed hostilities, and predict for it the same fate that has overtaken Missouri Pacific. After the opening, prices generally declined, and on several stocks the lowest prices for two weeks were recorded. The stocks that had considered Union Pacific and Northern were common were sold; and the sales of these stocks were so free as to excite comment. Transactions in this market are reported by the brokers to be now mainly speculative, and in the cheap stocks. At the close there was a marked recovery in prices, and the last quotations were at or near the highest figures of the day.

The opening, highest, lowest, and closing prices of the day are given below.

Northwestern gold bonds were 107%, Altos 6 per cent (gold) were 103%, Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Mississippi were 75%. There was no quotation for Paul Stinking Fund.

The following shows the stocks and quotations of leading stocks for the day:

Stocks. Opening. Highest. Lowest. Closing. N. Y. Central... 118% 118% 118% 118% Lake Shore... 87% 88% 87% 88% C. & N. Western... 57% 58% 58% 58% Du. preferred... 80% 80% 80% 80% M. & P. Paul... 80% 80% 80% 80% C. L. & Pacific... 137 137 137 137 Illinois Central... 83% 83% 83% 83% Chicago & Alton... 79% 79% 79% 79% Union Pacific... 79% 79% 79% 79% Erie... 100% 100% 100% 100% Belgium... 51% 51% 51% 51% Germany... 94% 95% 94% 95% Austria... 40% 40% 40% 40% Norway... 27% 27% 27% 27% Denmark... 37% 37% 37% 37%

DOCUMENTARY.

S. & F. Feb. 25.—Government bonds.

Sterling... 100% 100% 100% 100% France... 62% 62% 62% 62%

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 5-20s of '81 (ext. int.) 100% 100% 100% 100% U. S. 5-20s of '07 (ext. int.) 101% 102% 102% 102% U. S. 5-20s of '08 (ext. int.) 102% 102% 102% 102% U. S. new 5s of '81 104% 104% 104% 104% U. S. new 4s of '84 105% 106% 106% 106% U. S. 10 per cent bonds... 100% 100% 100% 100% U. S. lower currency notes... 120% 120% 120% 120%

LOCAL SECURITIES.

Bld. Amer. Feb. 25.—Bonds.

Sterling... 100% 100% 100% 100%

Belgium... 51% 51% 51% 51%

Germany... 94% 95% 94% 95%

Austria... 40% 40% 40% 40%

Norway... 27% 27% 27% 27%

Denmark... 37% 37% 37% 37%

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

S. & F. Feb. 25.—Foreign exchange.

Sterling... 485% 484% 485% 484%

Belgium... 51% 51% 51% 51%

Germany... 94% 95% 94% 95%

Austria... 40% 40% 40% 40%

Norway... 27% 27% 27% 27%

Denmark... 37% 37% 37% 37%

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